

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL, HONGKONG.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
an Official permission for taking
a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will
be strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

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The Colourwash which lasts
ten times longer.
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application.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 18,015.

號五十七千八百一第

日五初月正年辰丙

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1916.

一拜禮

號七月二年五國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE

Feb. 10th.—Europe (via Negapatnam), per
s.s. ATLANTIQUE.

TO DEPART

Feb. 8th.—Europe via S'heria, at 8 p.m.,
per s.s. ANHUI.

Feb. 10th.—Straits, Ceylon, Durban, Cape
Town, Tenerife and London, at
11 a.m., per s.s. ARSUTU MARU.

Feb. 10th.—Europe via Siberia, at 8 p.m.,
per s.s. SINKANG.

Feb. 11th.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-
laide, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2
p.m., per s.s. SARDINIA.

Feb. 12th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,
per s.s. CHINA.

Feb. 12th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, North-South America,
Canada via San Francisco, and
United Kingdom via Canada,
at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHINA.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREENLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 875 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1915. 119

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.00 " " 12.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 " " 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.30 " "	" " 10 "
1.30 " " 1.45 " "	" " 10 "
1.45 " " 2.00 " "	" " 15 "
2.00 " " 2.15 " "	" " 15 "
2.15 " " 2.30 " "	" " 10 "
2.30 " " 2.45 " "	" " 10 "
2.45 " " 3.00 " "	" " 10 "
3.00 " " 3.15 " "	" " 10 "

NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " " " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " " " 10 "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " " " 15 "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " " " 15 "
7.00 " " 8.10 " " " " 10 "

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time tables, but
not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro order represent-
ing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 15th June, 1915. 185

FOR SALE.

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES

FOR

1916.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1916. 120

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21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL
in the City. Near to everywhere, and
providing all modern conveniences.

American or European Plan.

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Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 350 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 53 " 88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 35 " 24 " 34 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 20 tons each, besides 160 tons Giant Crane.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.
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Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 55 " 65 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 25 " 25 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (New Shimomatsu).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMOMATSU.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 288 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 25 " 7 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. 173

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KAIPING COAL:

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TELEPHONE NO. 1030.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. 136

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
SEA EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice

Owing to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Seiton (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU"
and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
1st Class Passenger	Shanghai (S.S. Maru) to Dairen	1st Class Passenger	Dairen (S.S. Maru) to Shanghai
2nd Class Passenger	Dairen (S.S. Maru) to Shanghai	2nd Class Passenger	Shanghai (S.S. Maru) to Dairen
3rd Class Passenger	Shanghai (S.S. Maru) to Dairen	3rd Class Passenger	Dairen (S.S. Maru) to Shanghai
4th Class Passenger	Dairen (S.S. Maru) to Shanghai	4th Class Passenger	Shanghai (S.S. Maru) to Dairen
5th Class Passenger	Shanghai (S.S. Maru) to Dairen	5th Class Passenger	Dairen (S.S. Maru) to Shanghai
6th Class Passenger	Dairen (S.S. Maru) to Shanghai	6th Class Passenger	Shanghai (S.S. Maru) to Dairen
7th Class Passenger	Shanghai (S.S. Maru) to Dairen	7th Class Passenger	Dairen (S.S. Maru) to Shanghai
8th Class Passenger	Dairen (S.S. Maru) to Shanghai	8th Class Passenger	Shanghai (S.S. Maru) to Dairen
9th Class Passenger	Shanghai (S.S. Maru) to Dairen	9th Class Passenger	Dairen (S.S. Maru) to Shanghai
10th Class Passenger	Dairen (S.S. Maru) to Shanghai	10th Class Passenger	Shanghai (S.S. Maru) to Dairen

* Russian Train Time is 25 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
To the early train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and then leaving Chang-
chun at 11.20 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (TEL. ADD. "Yamato"). At
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at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL STEAMING CO. & EXPRESS TRAVEL CO.,
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd., and the
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd., from whom all information, time-tables, placards
guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Tel. Add. "MANCHURIA." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A.I. and Lieber's.

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THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots,
and also at Antung, Chafco, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Peking.

MINING DEPARTMENT.
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN. 169

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The "Times" Red Cross Story Book, by ... \$1.50
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SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the
DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND
VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended),
every Domestic Building or part of such
Building within the WESTERN Division of
the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of
more than one family, except those within the
European Reservation or those parts of a Domest-
ic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown,
must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED
THROUGHOUT by the owners during the
months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this
Notice means that the Houses should be Lime-
washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room,
all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair
Landings, all Corridors and the Underneath of
Boards in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants'
Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.
The Backyard must have its containing Walls
Lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor.
Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in
good condition, however, need not be Lime-
washed, but must be Cleaned.
The WESTERN Division of the City lies
to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.
W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS,
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1916. 1230

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Size.

**SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT.** From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$5, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. 139

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKARIMA,
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NANAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW
AND KAMITAMADA Collieries.

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McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, Fodder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. 171

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
CENTRAL LOCATION
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 873.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager. 28

GRAND HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL, most Central Location within
the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.
Noted for the best Food, Refreshment
Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under
European Supervision. A First-Class String
Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m.
to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for
Shipping people.
For further particulars apply—
MANAGER.
Telephone 197
Telegraphic address: "COMFORT." 19

PEAK HOTEL.
1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and
TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for
Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones
in Every Room; prompt connection maintained
by six Lines to Central.
Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing
Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine.
Rooftop Garden and Social Rooms. European
Runners meet Steamers.
P. O. FEUSTEL,
Manager. 121

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.
THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL
is now OPENED under NEW
MANAGEMENT. The place has been re-
novated throughout and entirely refurnished.
Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea,
and having a magnificent view of the bay,
LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING
ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under
experienced supervision. Terms moderate.
For further particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Macau.
Tel. Add. "Thomis," Macau.
1st February, 1916. 131

VICTORIA HOTEL.
CANTON.
Situated on the British Concession,
Shameen,
The only European Hotel in
Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management
of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. BYLER. 122

DRINK ALLSOPP'S BRITISH PILSENER BEER.
SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK.
MACGREGOR & C.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. 125

INTIMATIONS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.**PIANOS**ON
HIRE

FROM

\$10 Per MONTH.**TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.****WESTMINSTER
SMOKING MIXTURE.**A carefully blended
and delicately flavoured
mixture.It appeals to the
most critical taste.**A TOBACCO THAT ONE LIKES AT THE START AND KEEPS
ON LIKING.**

Hongkong, 24th January, 1916.

ASAHI BEER**OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.**

SOLE AGENTS:

RAISU BUSSAN KAISHA.
HONGKONG

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY
For Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mails; also Table of the
Nearly Approximate Average
for 35 years,
FROM 1874 TO 1909.

PRICE \$3 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or
Local Booksellers.

COMPANY REPORT.

**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.**
ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1915, for presentation to the shareholders at the annual general meeting next Saturday, states that the net profit for the year, including \$10,073.18 brought forward from last account, amounts to \$65,804.05, from which have to be deducted: remuneration to directors, 5 per cent, on net profit, \$2,788.50; remuneration to general managers, 5 per cent, on net profit, \$2,788.50; leaving a balance of \$60,225.55. This the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—Pay a dividend of 35 cents per share, \$52,500; carry forward to new profit and loss account, \$7,725.55.

In accordance with Rule No. 78 of the Company's Articles of Association the directors, Messrs. J. Scott Harrison, J. W. C. Bonnar, W. L. Paterson and Dr. J. W. Noble retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

**"AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORT"
RE-FLOATED.**

News has been telegraphically received by the Hongkong Whampoa Dock Company that the *Australian Transport*, which run aground on the south-east coast of Formosa, the task, which occupied about three weeks, was greatly hampered by the strong monsoons and heavy seas which have prevailed.

The *Australian Transport* is a vessel of 4,773 tons, and was loaded with a valuable cargo of railway material which she was conveying to Vladivostok. She will be brought to Hongkong for examination and repairs.

**GOVERNMENT AND
VOLUNTEERS.****OUTSPOKEN COMMENT OF A
STRAITS NEWSPAPER.**

In a leading article under the above title *The Straits Times* says (1) that members of the public service when mobilised, are deprived of their military pay, and receive no transport allowance, and that the heads of the volunteers have orders to pay all sums due to public servants into the Treasury; (2) that there is a movement on foot to compel these public servants to refund the military pay they received before these new instructions were issued. The journal proceeds: "We would honestly like to be told that this is a gross misrepresentation of the facts. As they stand, they simply come to this—that the Government has broken faith with men who are its servants in a double sense—as employees in Government departments, as volunteers now under active service conditions. Every man who joins the volunteers is led to understand that he will draw army pay when mobilised, and the Government has required the men not only to do their military duties but as much as possible of their civil duty also. The original arrangement was that as long as military pay did not exceed \$100 per month, men who carried on their military duties and civil duties would be allowed to draw both military and civil pay. That was at the beginning of the war. In August last an order was issued directing military pay of public servants to be paid into the Treasury. The refund movement is of later date and has not yet matured. If an attempt is made to make the men refund, it will be an infamous injustice, a gross breach of faith, a vile example to private employers, and a death-blow at volunteering. Underpaid men in public service would in some cases be hard hit if they had to refund, just as they are hard hit when in order to perform military duties they have, under the present deprivation of pay rule, to take money out of their own pockets to pay for transport and the like. Let us state the reason why we are taking this matter up. Men tremble at the thought of being charged with giving information to the Press. We want to say here and now that not one of them has come to us, but that an independent person not connected either with the Government or the Press, has inquired into the matter and has placed certain facts and letters before us. If in some details we are not strictly accurate the reason is that we refuse to implicate anyone by making personal inquiries. We want to clear the reputation of the Colony from the imputation of countenancing or encouraging in petty chicanery, breach of faith, and discouragement of volunteering. We suggest that some independent member of the Legislative Council should give the Government an opportunity of explaining publicly what it is doing. There is reason enough for economy in all public services, and when we hear that the salaries and allowances of senior Government officials have been severely cut down, we may be prepared to admit that there is at least some colourable excuse for this action in connection with poorly paid men who are volunteers. Not one scrap of economy can be put forward to justify starting economies at the bottom. It is the appearance of being done because men at the bottom are less able to clamour for their rights. What we want in the interests of public decency is an explanation of the reasons for destroying the fair arrangement made when the war began, and which was adhered to during the first year of the war.

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PRAK.

"BILANDONAN," No. 5, Des Vaux Villas, No. 54, THE PRAK, Fully Furnished, including Piano, from 1st May to 30th November.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st March, 1916.
No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 21, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.

No. 58, FEEL STREET on Caine Road level.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Pak, from 1st November, 1915.
"LEWKNOR," No. 128, THE PRAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY."
"ROBENETH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLILIO TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLILIO TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, BARRON STREET, Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VAUX VILLAS, 51, PRAK (Unfurnished).
No. 58, THE PRAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1916. [25]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—**A. B. AVASIA,**
Care of E. PARANT,
No. 1, Duddell Street
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [13]

Sub-Lieutenant Middle and five other German prisoners, who had been under trial by Court-martial at Kokura in connection with the recent escape of German prisoners from the camp at Fukuoka, were sent under escort to Fukuoka on January 20th and consigned to prison.

SUICIDE AT SINGAPORE.

**BY A MAN WHO ATTEMPTED HIS
LIFE AT HONGKONG.****SENSATIONAL STORY TOLD TO THE
CORONER.**

An enquiry was held at Singapore a few days back into the death of Mr. Colin Stracey, Quillum Scott, first officer of the Straits Steamship Company's steamer *Atong*, who with his wife was found unconscious in their bedroom at the Seaview Hotel.

The medical evidence showed that the deceased succumbed to venereal poisoning. Mrs. Scott's condition was practically the same as that of the deceased, but she recovered.

Inspector Mann deposed that he had made enquiries and these went to show that the woman was not Mrs. Scott at all but Mrs. Arthur Milthorpe. Witness produced letters which referred to Arthur Milthorpe as her husband, one containing a request to try and find the man. Amongst the woman's possessions there was also found a certificate of marriage between Colin Stracey Quillum Scott and Florence Colter. There were alterations on this certificate, and it had been sent to Hongkong, where the ceremony took place. Another letter was found, written by Lady Scott to the deceased, and from other correspondence it had been learnt that Lady Scott was the mother of the deceased.

Mrs. Milthorpe said that for the last two years she had been known as Mrs. Florence Scott, but her real name was Catherine Florence Milthorpe, and she was the wife of Arthur Milthorpe, who was still alive. She had never been in the habit of taking venereal, but Mr. Scott had taken it. In Hongkong he was in hospital after taking it with the intention of committing suicide. On the evening of the 6th, Mr. Scott bought venereal at two shops, two small phials at the Medical Hall in Brass Basah Road and a third bottle at the Chinese dispensary. Witness was with him at the time and together they returned to the hotel. They arrived there between half past eight and nine. Mr. Scott, in the bedroom, said he wished to die but did not want to leave her behind and so he asked her to take venereal with him.

The Coroner: You were quite agreeable?—Witness: He asked me to take it. You both knew what you were taking?—Yes.

Then you both took it for the purpose of committing suicide. Was Mr. Scott in financial difficulties?—Yes, and that worried him.

And you made up your mind that you would go with him?—Well, Mr. Scott said that he did not know what would become of me when he was dead.

The jury found that deceased committed suicide by taking venereal during temporary mental aberration caused by his financial troubles, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

**SALONIKA FRONT IM-
PREGNABLE.****WHAT JOFFRE'S ENVOY TOLD THE
GREEK KING.**

Mr. M. H. Donohoe, the special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* wrote from Athens on December 28th:—

General de Castelnau, who was recently appointed General Joffre's Chief of Staff, returning from a tour of inspection of the defensive lines in the Salonika sector to-day, made a brief stay at Athens, arriving at the Piræus (the port of Athens) in a French General-war.

The General, who returned to Athens and drove to the palace, where he was received by the King. The latter, although still suffering from the effects of illness, was able to see General de Castelnau, with whom he conversed amicably for over half an hour.

I am informed that the General was much impressed by the King's reception, which was marked by extreme cordiality. Many points were touched upon which are of vital importance to the military situation of the Allies in Macedonia. The General, as a soldier expert, was able frankly to assure the King that he considered the fortified position occupied by the Allies to be impregnable and able to withstand any attack which the Central Powers and their Balkan allies might direct upon it.

"Personally," he added, "my only fear now is not that we may be attacked, but, on the contrary, that we may not be attacked—that our enemies abandoning their talk of an offensive, may fall back upon caution and prudence and stay where they are. In view of our preparations to receive them fittingly this would be a pity."

THE KING'S PRAISE OF FRANCE.

"As a soldier," he continued, "there is nothing I should more deplore now than any lukewarmness of the German offensive in the Balkans."

The King himself, who is a keen soldier, enjoyed a military chat with the veteran general. The Greek monarch made a touching reference to the glorious deaths of the General's two sons, who had given their lives for France on the battlefield. The King said that he admired the Spartan-like spirit animating the mothers of France, for whom no sacrifice was too great when it was necessary for the sake of "la patrie."

After luncheon General de Castelnau had informal chats with the officers of the General Staff. Everyone in a friendly way bombarded him with questions, seeking his opinion on every possible phase of the Balkan campaign, as well as the probable duration of the war.

The General, with a malicious smile, said: "Gentlemen, I can tell you this much: we are going to stay in Salonika, and if the Germans desire to honour us with a visit, I feel sure their reception will not be lacking in warmth. I think I can say that they will find it as hot as they did when they attempted to call upon me at Nancy."

Everyone laughed at the General's witty reply, and the conversation drifted into another channel.

It is officially stated that during the war 1,125 persons have been arrested in France for espionage in the military zone. Of these 55 were executed. Behind the military zone 725 persons were arrested, and nine were executed for espionage.

DEFENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

GREAT SHIPBUILDING SCHEME.
A STRONGER ARMY.

The American defence scheme is now disclosed. Bills dealing with the proposed increase in the land establishment are before both Chambers, and the Secretary of the Navy's annual report was made public the other day—says *The Times* Washington correspondent.

The naval proposals are simple. They involve a five years' programme calculated as things stand to make the United States the second naval power of the world. The United States has built or is building 13 super-Dreadnoughts, 22 battleships, 13 armoured cruisers, 14 light cruisers, 62 destroyers, 13 torpedo-boats, and 30 submarines. If Mr. Daniels' scheme is adopted she will by 1921 have built or building 21 battleships of the first line, six battle cruisers, 25 battleships of the second line, 10 armoured cruisers, 13 light cruisers, 18 cruisers of other types, 108 destroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, and an adequate number of auxiliary vessels. The weak point in his scheme is, of course, the lack of a mercantile marine for use in time of war. In this connection the Secretary puts forward the President's proposal for Government acquisition and operation.

Men Required. Apart from ships Mr. Daniels' most important recommendation concerns personnel. The Navy, he says, needs 7,500 more men, 2,500 more apprentices, and 1,500 more marines. He also suggests Government armour plate factories and large building plants. Except in regard to the ship purchase scheme the report is considered good as far as it goes. The chief criticism is that it is over-optimistic in regard to personnel. It is pointed out with justice that the main handicap of the Navy, even as it exists, is the want of men, which according to competent naval authorities now exceeds 15,000.

THE ARMY PROPOSALS.

The American Army consists on paper of just over 100,000 men. Its muster is considerably less. When troops in the Colonial service in the Philippines, Hawaii, and the Isthmian Zone have been deducted from it, not more than 50,000 soldiers are left for the United States. Again, making a deduction for fortress artillery and other immobile units one gets a mobile force of less than 30,000 men. The reserve of the Regular Army is exactly 16 men. Behind the Regular Army stands only 120,000 States Militia, some of whose units are probably up to decent British Territorial standards of two years ago. The General Staff was asked officially for a general standing army of 250,000 men with an eventual reserve of another 250,000 of ex-professional soldiers. Behind it they require 600,000 second line troops and an adequate and carefully trained reserve of officers. The President merely asked for an additional 40,000 Regulars and the formation of a Continental army of 400,000 "disciplined citizens" to be raised in increments of 133,000 a year and to be trained for short periods during those years.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PARADES.

1.—Parades for Monday, 7th instant, 7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.—Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8th December, 1915—Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m.—No. 2 Sec. Scouts Co. (all members)—Machine Gun instruction at Headquarters. Remainder, nil.

The remainder of the Scouts Co. will parade for Machine Gun instruction at Headquarters as follows:—
Feb. 9th.—No. 1 Section.
Feb. 10th.—No. 4 Section.
Feb. 11th.—No. 3 Section.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WATKIN, O.C. H.K.V.R.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH INST.

"A" Co. on the Cricket Ground on Monday, 7th inst., at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

"B" Co. on the Cricket Ground on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

"C" Co. on the Cricket Ground on Friday, 11th inst., at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground on Monday, 7th inst., Wednesday, 9th inst., and Thursday, 10th inst. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, 7th inst., Wednesday, 9th inst., and Friday, 11th inst., at 5.15 p.m. Uniform to be worn.

"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Information has reached Nairobi that the Germans in German East Africa are confiscating the property of Khoja Indians on the ground that Aga Khan (the head of the sect) has sided with the Allies. Rich Arabs and Swahilis on the coast have to submit to their cash being forcibly changed for war notes, as the Germans are running short of coin currency.

HOUSES TO LET

GODOWN.

TO LET, GODOWN, approximate area 6,300 sq. ft. Situated No. 30, PRAK East.

Apply—**W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,**
Liquidators for JENSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1916. [221]

FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish some of their Tregunter Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Bath and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are specially suitable for bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.**
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1916. [206]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL, 6-Roomed
Houses, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms.
Vacant from 1st March.

Apply—**HARRY WICKING & Co.**
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1916. [235]

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE,"
No. 8, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.
Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.
Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—**DAVID HASSOON & Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1915. [112]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [105]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.

Apply to—**J. VINCENT BRAGA,**
Toyo Kisha Kaisha
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 10' MOUNTAIN VIEW.
Apply to—**M. J. D. STEPHENS.**
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap
Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 3 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—**DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBON,**
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Pak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [88]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.

Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,
immediate possession.

Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 1, MORRISON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.

Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road,
with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.**
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1915. [19]

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The question upon which the Hon. Mr. E. Pollock, K.C., vainly sought enlightenment at the Legislative Council has now been answered by the announcement that Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., has been selected by H. E. the Governor for the seat on the Executive Council left vacant by the death of the Hon. Mr. Hewitt. It was inevitable, in the circumstances, that the appointment should give rise to some comment. Personally, Mr. Sharp is extremely popular in the Colony, and, although not a commercial man, may be relied upon to give sympathetic attention to any representations made to him by the business community. His appointment, however, severs the last link between the Executive and the Unofficial element in the Legislature. On this point it is worthy of remembrance that, in his despatch to the Governor in 1880, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that "it was obviously desirable" that the two unofficial members of the Executive Council "should, as a rule, be chosen from among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council."

Do you really believe that you are not intelligent enough to know what is good for you and not honest enough to tell fairly by your neighbour? Are you convinced that you are mentally and morally inferior to the people who live in Shanghai? Is it a fact that your business acumen and local knowledge, can never be equal to those of any Civil Servant? Do you share the opinion that injustice to you means justice to the Chinese? Do you think that the conditions obtaining in this Colony are so radically different from those in Shanghai that a system of local government which has proved most successful there would be disastrous here? If not, you should without delay sign the petition that is to be presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in favour of introducing a few modest reforms into the antiquated Constitution of this Colony. Time is short, remember, and opportunity fleeting.

Many of the local "sports," they tell me, have already decided upon the winners of the different big events at the forthcoming races. They have selected ponies which "absolutely cannot help winning"—until the race is run and the little phenomenon comes home on "three legs." Personally, I am planning my faith to the pony which, according to the training times published by a contemporary, is capable of covering the ground at the rate of 60 miles an hour, and I give this tip to my readers "free, gratis and for nothing." It is hopeless to back animals that can only attain a speed of between thirty and forty miles an hour, because their name is legion. On these figures we ought to see a number of records broken at this year's meeting.

Those who are satisfied that they have "spotted the winner" in every event can vary the monotony by taking their chance in a sweepstake. Racing folk are reputed to be a superstitious lot of people. While they will all with one accord fight shy of No. 13 they will develop a fanatical fancy for some other number and strain every nerve to gain possession of it. Having succeeded, they will prize it as a certain passport to riches until cruel Fate disillusion them. Already, I hear, the sellers of sweepstake tickets have been faced with difficulties as a result of these figure-fancies. This form of fatalism having become very fashionable. On the other hand, a man whose purse and patience have alike been almost exhausted by the bad fortune which "lucky" numbers have consistently brought him is eagerly buying up all the ill-omened numbers that he can come across. If he should bring off a coup by thus defying Fate, it will shatter many cherished beliefs, and leave us like a ship without a rudder.

There was nothing new about the way in which local Chinese celebrated the New Year. The firing of crackers commenced early on Thursday morning and continued uninterruptedly by day and night; the customary round of visits was paid for the exchange of "chin chins," and the local garages reaped a rich harvest from "joy-riders." Finding the demand larger than the supply, the proprietors, following the recognised rules of business, raised their charges, but the Chinese were out to enjoy themselves and were not disposed to allow a question of money to stand in their way. Numbers of country folk visited the Colony, and not a few of them, ignoring the instructions printed for their guidance with regard to alighting from a tram-car when in motion, added to the gaiety of the townsmen by performing somersaults in the roadway.

From a purely sporting point of view, one welcomes the announcement that an attempt is being made to revive some boxing tournaments in the Colony. When the military and naval men were here in strong force before the war boxing bouts at the City Hall were common. But the exhibitions in those days often jarred upon the feelings even of those who could not by any stretch of the imagination be described as super-sensitive, because they included the spectacle of a dark man battering a white man amid the jeers of the spectators. As a consequence, the bouts should be confined to men of the same colour, and those who remember the scenes at the City Hall will still adhere to that opinion.

There is reason to rejoice, however, at the awakening of the Y.R.C. from its Rip Van Winkle slumbers. Too long has the gymnastic paraphernalia of this well-equipped club been given over to the spider and the cockroach. It has not all been the fault of the officials, whoever they may have been, though it is not easy to recall the issue of any well-organised appeal to the young men of the Colony to take advantage of the facilities which this institution placed at their disposal for a trifling subscription. Now that the officials have gone so far as to announce the fact that they intend to organise a boxing night, why not make a general appeal to the sporting instincts of the young men of the Colony, and rouse them into action?

ROBERTSON RANDOLPH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TEACHINGS OF CONFUCIUS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In his letter, which appears in your paper to-day, on the teaching of Confucius as to humility, Sir Charles Eliot confines himself to illustrations from the Analects. His argument might draw even more support from other portions of the Confucian Canon. The Western reader is sometimes apt to conclude from passages in the Analects that Confucius was something of a self-satisfied formalist. It may be that His Excellency was interpreting the Master's insistence on a scrupulous observance of the forms as an indication of his self-satisfaction at the exceptional thoroughness of his own conformity to rule; and that the modesty of Confucius was a mock-modesty. He had perhaps in mind passages such as Analects 7.1-1. "The Master said to Yen Yuan, When called to office, to undertake its duties; when not so called, to lie retired;—it is only I and you who have attained to this," and his criticism was therefore perhaps directed to a supposed absence of any inculcation of true modesty.

But the "Great Learning," and "Doctrine of the Mean" clearly show the importance which Confucius attached to intellectual humility. There we learn the necessity of unremitting application in order to "rest in the highest excellence" (G.I.I.). "Cultivation of character" is the "root" (G.I.I.G.), and in the Doctrine of the Mean we are told that of three qualifications for cultivation of character one is "knowledge of shame" or consciousness of shortcoming (D.M.XX.10.11.). Cultivation of character is the first of the Nine Standard Rules (D.M.XX.12), and the one road to the attainment of these standards is "ch'eng," sincerity, which is "the Way of Heaven" (D.M.XX.18). How then to attain sincerity? The answer is given in a notable passage (D.M.XX.19.20.21.): "To this attainment there are requisite the extensive study of what is good, accurate enquiry about it, careful reflection on it, the clear discrimination of it, and the earnest practice of it. The superior man, while there is anything he has not studied, or while in what he has studied there is anything he cannot understand, will not intermit his labour. While there is anything he has not enquired about—has not reflected on—has not discriminated—he will not intermit his labour. If there be anything which he has not practised, or his practice fails in earnestness, he will not intermit his labour. If another man succeed by one effort, he will use a hundred efforts. If another man succeed by ten efforts, he will use a thousand. Let a man proceed in this way, and though dull he will surely become intelligent; though weak he will surely become strong."

That is an earnest plea for intellectual humility. In the words of Confucius that he was a "superior man of unassuming modesty, who humbly developed his capabilities."—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, X.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The letter from Sir Charles Eliot, in which he exposes the mistake of His Excellency at Queen's College, itself suggests a peculiar outlook. In common with so many people who attempt to discredit scientific progress, he seems to hold all things modern as a doubtful blessing. That was once the point of view of the religious teachers, but they have altered. It is, however, upon the reference to the "relatively peaceful nations of Asia" that I wish to comment. Let me say, at once, that I am no historian; merely a plain business man who occupies what little leisure he possesses in reading.

It is, of course, difficult to make comparisons between Europe and Asia, but if there was one spot in this Earth which had a worse record than a country called Germany I should have thought it was China. For, up to the present at any rate, the German Emperor has not eclipsed the Kaiser of the East. Too long have there been poisonings and sudden deaths among his entourage. The fact is, sir, the Oriental is amazingly cruel and treacherous, as his history proves quite clearly. I leave it to others more qualified for researches than myself to compare Europe and Asia of the last three or four hundred years. Whatever Confucius did—and the answer to the question is the China of to-day—he certainly did not make his countrymen gentle or humble.—Yours faithfully,

BRITISHER.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, February 5th.

As usual, Macao was the scene of a great amount of gambling during the Chinese New Year holidays. The fabled houses were frequented by enormous numbers of people of all classes, the majority of whom, doubtless, returned to their homes sadder but wiser men, with considerably depleted exchequers. In every street-corner of the city could be seen tables for devotees of the three-dice game. It was rather noticeable, however, that fewer Chinese sailing craft came into the harbour this year, and consequently there were not so many boat-people ashore as is customary—a rather strange happening.

HARBOUR DREDGING.

The Portuguese Colonial Minister has telegraphed instructions to H.E. the Governor to spend as much money as is regarded necessary by him in connection with the harbour dredging work, and a contract has been made with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for the purchase of a powerful dredger. It is said that the value of the new dredger is between £40,000 and £50,000.

OUR "STREET CLOWNS."

When the Military and Volunteers took charge of the city recently the officer in command immediately took steps to disarm our "street clowns," as the Chinese policemen are called. Of what use are these men if, in an emergency, they cannot be trusted? Some means must be devised for the substitution of these unreliable and useless men by men who can be trusted to perform their duties satisfactorily. This also applies to the harbour police, who are for the most part Chinese.

THE BISHOP'S BIRTHDAY.

Friday was the birthday of the Most Rev. the Bishop D. Joao Paulino. His lordship conducted the service at St. Joseph's, and there was a crowded congregation. Reception were subsequently held at the College Hall, a great number of the general public paying their compliments. There was an interesting entertainment in the theatre of the College in the evening. Two hours were pleasantly spent listening to the splendid piano music and singing, and in witnessing the dramatic performances.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CO.

"THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE" TO BE PRODUCED.

The Hongkong A.D.C. have in active preparation H. B. Irving's recent great Savoy success, "The Angel in the House," a deliciously witty comedy by that brilliant young playwright, E. MacDonald Hastings, in collaboration with Eden Philpotts.

"Carados," of the *Referee*, writes in criticising it:—"It is a delicious thing—a fresh, witty, imaginative, daring, brilliant creation. It leaves all the humdrum task-work all behind. It is really an 'enchanted comedy'—an Ariel of a play—a blend of the ludicrous and the beautiful, of ironic practicality and the glamorous romance of wildly emotional extravagance with something of the actual charm of Watteau and the old *fete planche* which is like nothing else we have had." It is hoped to produce the play here early in March, and it will be given in aid of the Blue Cross Fund (the original fund for supplying horse comforts for Home and Expeditionary Forces). The actual dates will be announced in due course and the booking for two performances only will open shortly.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Total acknowledged to the 22nd January, 1916	\$10,254.74
Since received:—	
List No. 4.0:—Mr. P. Tester, \$186.48; A. P., \$5: "Count," \$2.10	193.58
Part proceeds of a children's sale of work arranged by Miss Annie Miller and held at Stokes Bungalow, Peak	80.00
M. M.	10.00
Winifred	10.00
	\$ 233.58
	\$10,488.32

Amount expended to 22nd January, 1916, \$9,989.81

Since expended

Balance in hand

Hongkong, 31st January, 1916.

J. H. CRADDOCK.

SHIPPING NOTES.

A RATHER SLOW VOYAGE.

The new French liner *Athos*, which arrived at Singapore on January 25th, took practically a fortnight for the voyage from Hongkong. She left Shanghai a few days late and was correspondingly late in leaving Hongkong. Three days were spent in Haiphong and two in Saigon, and minor engine troubles which developed between these two ports delayed her still further.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

HOLIDAY COMPETITIONS.

The entries for the competitions arranged by the Royal Hongkong Golf Club for the Chinese New Year holiday at Paoching were very numerous. The Bogey Competition, under handicap, which was contested in the morning, and drew 60 competitors, was won by Captain Campbell, who finished all square. Messrs. W. D. Kraft and A. Richard tied for second place, each being three down.

There were 68 entries for the Tombstone Competition, in the afternoon. In this competition players were allowed Bogey score plus handicap. The one who reached the furthest point in the number of strokes allowed was to be adjudged the winner. Lieut.-Colonel Faichale (96) won the prize. Competitors fixed pegs at the spot where the ball lay when the strokes had been completed, and the prize for the player whose peg, or "Tombstone," was nearest a selected spot was won by Mr. H. E. Stevens. The hidden peg was situated some 40 yards short of the 16th green, to the right of the fairway.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

HONGKONG PASS INTO SEMI-FINAL.

The Club earned the right of entry into the semi-final of the Shield Competition on Saturday by defeating the Shropshires in the replay by two clear goals. This is the third year in succession that the Club has reached the penultimate round. There was a big crowd at Saturday's match, with a noticeably larger proportion of the civilian element than is customary, and this is an encouraging sign.

While better games have been witnessed at the Valley this season, Saturday's exhibition was never lacking in interest, but raggedness on the club side in the front rank, and on the other side in the defence, marred what would have been otherwise an excellent display. It is debatable whether the Territorials deserved to lose by two clear goals. For the major portion of the first half they enjoyed a larger portion of the game than did the Club, and were the more often aggressive, but after the Club's first goal—a beauty it was, too—the Shropshires appeared to become disheartened, and their opposition to the eager efforts of the Club was tame and spiritless. In the closing stages, in fact, the Club had matters well in hand, and the Territorials beaten. Had the Shropshires taken fullest advantage of the opportunities with which they were presented in the early part of the match their display therefore would have assumed a completely different aspect.

From the kick-off the Club forwards burst through, and for a brief period the opposing defence was busily engaged. The attack having been broken, the Club goal underwent a narrow escape. Rodgers picked up a weak shot and was about to kick clear when he slipped and a burly Shropshireman was on him in an instant. He managed to throw just clear, however, and the danger averted. A collision between Black and Jones resulted in both players having to retire from the field, but both returned soon afterwards. Chassey and the Shropshiremen's left half were repeatedly in the thick of the fray, the latter outshining his colleagues by his very fine tackling and placing. An attractive movement by the Territorials' front line looked promising. The ball went clean across the field by deft taps by heading, and eventually reached Poplow, whose final shot was wide. On the stroke of half-time the Clubmen again attacked vigorously, and there was an exciting tussle around the opposing goal, but nothing scored.

The second period opened smartly, and gave promise of being much more lively than the first half. Walker, with two or three of his colleagues in company, took the ball through and shot well, but the Territorials' custodian fisted round the posts for a corner that proved fruitless. A couple of the Shropshiremen badly bungled a moment later at the other end, when a splendidly-placed corner should have been turned to account. Suddenly the venue of operations changed, and McTavish was seen making appreciable headway. Heading the leather past the backs, he outpaced them, and shot beautifully past the goalkeeper to open the Club's account. The Territorials hereafter played a losing game, while the Clubmen were out for a win all the time. One desperate, short-lived effort by their opponents made them anxious, but the lines were cleared by the calmness and excellence of Black and McTavish at back. McTavish came into prominence again with a powerful long-range shot that the custodian had great difficulty in stopping, and Stalker, who had had very little to do previously, gave considerable trouble to the opposing defence. One centre from that winger to Walker found the latter with the goal absolutely at his mercy, but he was a foot "off-side." McTavish later was running through when he was unfairly brought down in the fatal area. Stalker took the penalty and beat the keeper with a fine shot in the corner. Mr. F. W. Wright had charge of the game.

The teams now remaining in the competition are the Navy, R.E., Hongkong F.C., and the Rest of Military. The draw for the semi-final round will take place to-night at Victoria Barracks, at 5 o'clock.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

R.E. BEAT THE NAVY.

The Navy took the field against the R.E. on Saturday with an unusually unrepresentative team. Fennemore's absence was most keenly felt, but the team put up a sturdy opposition to the Engineers, who only obtained the brace by a solitary goal.

In the second Division of the League Lam Liong got the better of the 53rd Company by the odd goal in five. It was quite an interesting exhibition to watch, the forwards of both teams showing excellent understanding. The Lam Liong opened the scoring with a beautiful goal, and soon afterwards the soldiers equalised, from a penalty, taken by the centre-forward. This was followed up by a second point from the Artillerymen. In the second half the Chinese boys, who were playing fearlessly and with much dash against their heavier opponents, obtained a deserved equaliser, and before the final whistle they had put themselves ahead.

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EBONY BUTTED " " " "	5.50 "
ROSEWOOD " " " "	3.50 "
SELECTED ASH " " " "	1.75 "

IVORY, BONZOLINE AND CRYSTALATE

BILLIARD BALLS

BONZOLINE AND CRYSTALATE.

PYRAMID AND SNOOKER BALLS

TABLE IRONS. TABLE BRUSHES.

REST HEADS. CUE CLIPS. POCKETS.

CUE TIPS. CHALK. WAFERS.

BEST WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTH.

BILLIARD TABLES RECOVERED BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

PRICES FOR COMPLETE TABLES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[31]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	...	\$6.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	...	4.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1916.	
8.00 a.m. HONAM.	8.00 a.m. HUANGSHAN.
10.00 p.m. KINSHAN.	4.30 p.m. PATSHAN.

TUESDAY, 8th FEBRUARY, 1916.	
8.00 a.m. HUANGSHAN.	8.00 a.m. HONAM.
10.00 p.m. PATSHAN.	4.30 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUT TAI, Tons 1,851. S.S. TAI SHAN, Tons 2,000.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUT AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAN, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 588 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINPAT and SANIT. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Bank Place.

[123]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSELO.

15, MOULSON HILL ROAD.

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE HON. MR. PRICE

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

Hongkong, 26th February, 1916.

[202]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MR. ALLAN McDUGALL SLARK is authorised to sign our Firm per Procurement. HARRY WICKING & Co. Hongkong, 5th February, 1916. [341]

LOST.

ON TUESDAY Evening, 1st February, in Kowloon and reported to have been seen at Police Club, Happy Valley, on THURSDAY, 3rd February, a FOX TERRIER, all white, name of J. M. HENDERSON collar. Will find kindly communicate with— D. GOW, Kowloon Dock, Hongkong, 7th February, 1916. [242]

WAICHIAO PU, PEKING.

EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES.

NOTIFICATION BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

IN accordance with the Decrees for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services promulgated by Mandate on Sept. 30th, 1915, and published in the Government Gazette of Oct. 1st, 1915, this Ministry will conduct the qualification tests next April.

Those who possess the qualifications as required by Article 2 of the Decree for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and wish to enter as candidates for the examinations must, as provided by Articles 1 and 3 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests, send in to this Ministry before February 28th, 1916, their applications and the statements of their records and also an essay together with its translation into one or more of the following languages: English, French, Russian, German, and Japanese. They must also submit their diplomas or certificates from Chinese or/and foreign schools or/and colleges to this Ministry for examination.

As regards applicants resident in the Provinces, they may send by post to this Ministry their applications, statements of their records, essays and translations and may defer the submission of their diplomas or/and certificates until they come to Peking for the examinations. They will be notified through the Government Gazette if and when they have been passed by the Qualification Tests Committee as qualified candidates for the examinations, so that they may come to Peking at the appointed time.

I wish to enter as a candidate for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and in accordance with Article 1 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services, I hereby send in my application besides submitting herewith the statement of my record and my essay with its translation in the language or languages.

Signed (.....) Sealed (.....)

1916. Form of Record.

Name.....age.....date of birth.....

Parentage: Names of great grand.....

Names of parents.....living or dead.....

Names of parents.....living or dead.....

Native Places (Province and District) Address.....

Education: Courses of study pursued and degree or degrees received.....

Your school or/and college (state whether government or private institutions, foreign or Chinese, and date of entrance and of graduation).....

Occupation (Past and present, official or otherwise, and the length of time you have held each Office or you have been engaged in each work).....

Signed (.....) Sealed (.....)

1916. [244]

HONGKONG NEW YORK OWLT.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALAYAN COAST.)

S.S. "INDRAKAMHA," On or about 5th Mar For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1916. [245]

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, COMPETENT EUROPEAN 1st Class STEWARD for Pacific Run, good references required as to character and experience in catering. Apply personally to—

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN, York Building.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1916. [243]



G. R. WANTED.

A female TEACHER, with some experience, is required to take charge of the small Children's School at Lyemun at an early date. Salary \$40 per month. Any person desirous of the appointment should communicate at once with the—

INSPECTOR OF ARMY SCHOOLS, No. 1, Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [232]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 12th February, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be effected. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 31st January, 1916. [227]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. DOWELL & Co. Ltd., on MONDAY, the 14th February, 1916, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 14th February, both days inclusive. DOWELL & Co. Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, 31st January, 1916. [228]

HONGKONG, ICANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th February, 1916, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [207]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of February, 1916, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th February, to SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1916. [229]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5122, dated 18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares numbered 85001 to 85100 inclusive fully paid up, standing in the Register in the name of MR. ANTONIO JOAQUIN BASTO, of Macao, having been LOST or DESTROYED. Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandre Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of February, 1916, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [156]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1946 for one share, \$100 paid up, numbered 11018, standing in the Register in the name of WO SANG, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 28th April, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said share will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [203]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong.

All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 20th February, 1916. Forms may be had on application. R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [118]

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE have This Day REMOVED our Offices to Third Floor, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS (late premises of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.). THORSEN & Co. Hongkong, 31st January, 1916. [223]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day joined the Firm of Messrs. B. MONTETH WEBB & Co., and I have transferred to them the General Agencies of the: SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BASEL, and CONSORZIO FABBRICANTI ITALIANI per L'ESPORTAZIONE OF MILAN, and I shall be personally responsible for all liabilities incurred therein up to and including the 31st January, 1916.

F. M. CANEVA, Hongkong, 1st February, 1916. [238]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 14th February, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subject of an Extraordinary Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 17th January, 1916, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the Regulations contained in the printed document submitted to this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman hereof be amended as hereafter set out and that such regulations so amended be and the same are hereby approved and adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

The said amendments are:— That Article 67 be amended by the elimination of the words "the Chairman" in line one thereof and by the substitution of the word "three" for the word "five" in line two thereof.

That Article 68 be eliminated. That the following words be added at the end of Article 84 "but any such appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the Company at the next ordinary Yearly Meeting."

That paragraph (b) of Article 90 be eliminated and the following paragraph substituted therefor:— (b) A Director who is a member of, or a Director of, or a member of the Consulting Committee of, or otherwise interested in, a Public Company which is interested in any contract or arrangement brought up for determination at any Meeting of the Directors shall notwithstanding be entitled to vote as a Director in respect of such contract or arrangement provided:— (a) That he has disclosed his interest in such Public Company before such contract or arrangement is voted upon by the Directors.

(b) That the Public Company so interested is not a Company whereby a private firm became incorporated and, (c) That he is not a General Manager of the Public Company in question and that the firm in which he is a partner or which he represents are not the General Managers or General Agents of such Public Company.

Save as above provided no Director shall as a Director vote in respect of any contract or arrangement which he is interested in and if he do so vote his vote shall not be counted.

That Article 98 be amended by the substitution of the word "five" for the word "seven" in line four thereof.

That the following new Article be inserted after Article 96:—

"The Company may by Extraordinary Resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his term of office and appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same, if he had not been removed."

That the following words be added at the end of paragraph (a) of Article 98:—

"A Director who is entitled to vote (as provided by Article 90 (b) notwithstanding his interest is not to be counted in a quorum, but otherwise a Director who is interested is not to be counted in a quorum."

That the words "to any regulations" be eliminated from line seven of Article 107 and that the following words be substituted therefor "subject also to such (if any) regulations as are" and that the words "not being inconsistent with such provisions or these presents" be eliminated from lines eight and nine of Article 107.

That paragraph (p) of Article 108 be eliminated.

That Article 115 be eliminated and the following Article substituted therefor:—

RESERVE FUND. (a) The Director before declaring a dividend may with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserve fund to meet contingencies, or for equalising dividends, or for special dividends, or for repaying, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company or for the augmentation of any existing reserve fund or for such other purposes as they think conducive to the Company's interests and may with such sanction as aforesaid pay out of the profits of the Company such bonuses as they think fit to those members who for the twelve months covered by each profit and loss account shall have contributed business to the Company (but so that no bonus to contributing members for any twelve months shall exceed fifteen per cent. of the net profits made during those months).

(b) The Directors may invest any sums set aside as a reserve fund upon such investments (other than shares of the Company) as they may think fit and may from time to time deal with and vary such investments.

(c) The Directors may employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for any of the purposes for which it or for which such portion was created and in or for such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and shall have power to employ the assets constituting the reserve fund or any part thereof in the business of the Company and that without being bound to keep the same separate from the other assets of the Company.

(d) The Directors may also with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting employ the reserve fund for the time being or any part thereof in the payment of bonuses to members whether the part of the reserve fund employed shall be set apart for that special purpose or not.

and that any necessary amendments to the numbering of the proposed Articles be carried out.

Dated the 2nd February, 1916.

By order of the Board, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager. [233]

INTIMATION

ROBT. PORTER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

BULL DOG

BRAND

LIGHT ALE

(IN PINTS AND SPLITS.)

Very light, extremely palatable

and refreshing. (Brewed from the

finest English malt and hops.)

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL.—On February 4th, at No. 158, The Peak to Mr. and Mrs. ARCHIBALD S. CAMPBELL, a son. [240]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 7TH FEBRUARY, 1916.

CONFUCIUS AND CONCEIT.

It was impossible that the remarks made by THE GOVERNOR at the Queen's College prize-giving would pass unchallenged by admirers of CONFUCIUS. The scholarly letter from Sir CHARLES ELIOT, which appeared in our issue of Saturday last, probably represents the point of view of those who are well acquainted with the writings of the Eastern sage. The Vice-Chancellor of the University agrees that the youth of China are over-confident.

"They have abandoned the pride which despised foreign knowledge," he writes, "but they suffer grievously from the conceit which fancies that such knowledge can be acquired from a brief study of text-books." Conceit has, indeed, always been a characteristic of the Chinese. The Edict of CH'EN LUNG to KING GEORGE the Third, in reply to the request for greater facilities for foreign trade, is typical of the outlook of the Mandarin class until the time of the Boxers. A loftily-worded reminder informed our King that the "barbarians" were allowed to trade at Canton, not because the Chinese wanted goods from Europe, but so that tea, silk, and porcelain which "are absolute necessities to European nations, and to yourselves—might be supplied and your country thus participate in our beneficence."

In a bombastic ending this Edict informed KING GEORGE that if "your barbarian merchants proceed to Tientsin and Chekiang," they will be expelled. The final sentences are almost too comical to forget: "Do not say you are not warned in due time. Tremblingly obey and show no negligence." It took the rulers of China nearly a hundred years to discover that it is not the habit of the British people to "tremblingly obey." It is, indeed, astonishing how patiently Great Britain treated these absurd edicts. As is not unusual, the patience and indifference of the stronger Power was mistaken

by the ignorant and conceited rulers for fear. Even the lessons of the war with Japan were not properly learnt. It required the tragedy of the Boxer rising to make the best educated among the Chinese realise that a facility for memorising the words of MANCIUS and CONFUCIUS did not entitle them to dogmatise on practical matters relating to the intercourse of nations. Conceit is still a national characteristic. "Less of face" is evidence of a lack of moral courage among the Chinese.

There are one or two sentences in Sir CHARLES ELIOT's letter which will probably be commented upon by the leaders of Christian thought in China. For instance, he says: "The Chinese have only to follow the teachings of their own sage, who, like many other religious teachers, is more venerated than obeyed." It is, however, generally believed that CONFUCIUS was a philosopher rather than a religious teacher. CONFUCIUS declared that he understood nothing about souls and natural mysteries and therefore declined to discuss them. Mr. E. H. PARKER, a former British Consul in China, and a Professor of Chinese in a University in England, says of CONFUCIUS, in his book "China": "He was no religious teacher, but as a moral instructor he must be given rank after Jesus of Nazareth—even after SHAKYAMUNI; with, but before, MAHOMED." This author by no means praises missionary efforts, but he does define the work of CONFUCIUS. The very fact that the gentle doctrines of Buddhism, which seem to possess much in common with true, simple Christianity, took such a firm hold on the Chinese mind, despite the teachings of CONFUCIUS, show that the average individual craved for something more than was supplied by the sage of China. He could teach the conduct of life; he could recommend respect for age and authority; he could be very definite upon the inferior position of woman; he could be not altogether without a suspicion of priggishness, which is absent from the sayings of at least two of the great religious teachers; but he could not give to the Chinese mind that spiritual comfort which Buddhism, Taoism and even Mohammedanism supplied. Similarly, the philosophy of the Greeks was by no means antagonistic to the teachings of the Nazarene, yet it never took such a grip upon the Roman mind, nor did it influence future generations to such an extent. Confucianism is not a religion, because it puts forth no divinity and teaches nothing of life after death. It does not conflict with Christianity in its essence, but, in fact, supports it from the basis of practical ethics and morality, except, possibly, upon the question of the position of women. For whether we accept the dogmas which have grown up around Christianity, or whether we think that the various Churches do more harm than good, we must at least admit that CHRIST elevated the position of woman as no other teacher in the world had done.

The letter from Sir CHARLES ELIOT is welcome because it is to the advantage of us all that we should have the benefit of his learning. We venture to suggest that the University might do very much more in the future than it has done in the past in providing intellectual stimulus in the Colony. Grateful as we are to be reminded of the teachings of CONFUCIUS, we cannot accept without question the suggestion with which the letter closes: "Had he (CONFUCIUS) been told that the belligerents of Europe thought they had a mission to teach religion, conduct, and character to the relatively peaceful nations of Asia, he would, perhaps, have smiled." We may at least assume that CONFUCIUS would have acquainted himself with the causes and origins of the war. We cannot suppose that he would have accepted, in any shape or form, the weird, soulless, philosophy of modern Germany known as Kultur. Neither has Europe accepted it. It is an interesting speculation as to whether he would have advised passive resistance, had similar Kultur threatened Asia. He is not usually associated with burning words or flaming indignation, but surely he would have had sufficient discrimination to appreciate that the tragedy of Europe is really a vast surgical operation to remove a cancerous growth from the body politic. To suggest that those who are performing the operation must not present their own interpretation upon religion, conduct and character to the people of Asia is beside the question. We can only reflect that Asia herself would suffer terribly but for the valour and self-denial of many who have reluctantly entered into what they believe to be a holy war. The history of Asia contains numerous records of tyranny, torture, bloodshed and persecution. It is doubtful, on the other hand, whether it can present evidence of the astonishing courage and self-sacrifice which is produced daily on the battlefields of Europe.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

The Gazette notifies that all persons of non-Asiatic race passing through Hongkong should have passports.

Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett, 5th Shropshire Light Infantry, and Mrs. Garrett have arrived in Hongkong from Singapore.

Mr. H. R. Hemsted, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Straits Settlements, has been transferred to Shanghai.

Chinese papers state that after the Chinese New Year, six new native banks, run on conservative lines, will start business in Shanghai.

The gold production in the F.M.S. during last year amounted to 17,446 ozs, and was valued at \$27,804. In 1914, the figures were 14,272 ozs, and \$55,506, respectively.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$75 to the funds of the Hospitals from the Mat Bays Guild.

The street adjoining the Northern boundary of Inland Lot No. 2093 and extending from Ship Street in a Westerly direction towards Inland Lot No. 199 will be known as Schooner Street.

The Chief Officer of the Linan, named Shepherd, was found dead in his cabin yesterday morning, having apparently died in his sleep. He leaves a widow and family, who reside at Shanghai.

The Gazette notifies that no ladies or children will be permitted to disembark in Egypt without special leave of the General Officer Commanding, Egypt, which is only given to ladies of Egyptian nationality and to wives of British Officers and Officials resident in Sudan.

Mr. C. A. D. McEburne and Mr. E. V. Carpmel have been appointed to be Deputy Registrars of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in Prize. Mr. Carpmel has also been appointed to act as Deputy Registrar and Accountant of the Supreme Court, in addition to his other duties.

An Indian night watchman at the Military Hospital who was charged before Mr. Wood with the theft of a quantity of coal from the hospital, said he did not know he was doing wrong. He thought he was entitled to take a little coal for his fire in the watch-house. He was bound over in one surety of \$100.

An election of a member to the Sanitary Board will take place at the City Hall on Friday, the 18th inst., commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In the event of the election being contested voting will commence immediately after the nominations have been read and continue until 6 p.m., when the ballot-box will be closed.

A boatman in Yau-mai Bay, while lying in his cubicle, heard a man searching about in the after cabin. The intruder said he was a constable and was searching for illicit goods. He then hit the boatman on the head with a kind of truncheon. He also had a police-whistle in his possession. Having taken clothes belonging to the junkpeople, the man made off, but was subsequently arrested. At the Magistracy on Saturday he was sent to prison for a month on each of two charges.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

MR. E. H. SHARP, K.C.

The Government Gazette announces that H.M. the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Ernest Hamilton Sharp, K.C., to be an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council, vice the late Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G.

Mr. Sharp's appointment will find favour with many, for he will bring much knowledge and experience to bear upon the various matters which will arise in the Executive Council, on which body he has previously served, while acting as Attorney-General in 1903, and again in 1904-5, under Sir Henry Blake and Sir Matthew Nathan respectively. In addition to this he has worked on many local committees and commissions, and has received the thanks of the Government for services rendered in their behalf.

The new member has had a distinguished legal career. After taking his M.A. and B.C.L. degrees at Oxford, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, and practised in London and on the Midland Circuit before coming out to Hongkong in 1894. He has frequently appeared since then before the Privy Council in England. He was made a K.C. in 1902. Mr. Sharp's local activities, in addition to those already mentioned, have been numerous. He was on the committee to prepare the Code of Civil Procedure, and also on the Official Commission to enquire into the working of the Registry of the Supreme Court. He also served on the Coronation and Reception Committees, the War Charities Committee, the Governing Body of Matilda Hospital, and is Counsel for the Chinese College of Medicine. During his practice in Hongkong Mr. Sharp has frequently acted both for and against the Government, while in addition to serving on the Executive Council, he has also been a member of the Legislative Council.

THE WAR.

THE "LUSITANIA" DISPUTE.

GERMANY BECOMING ANXIOUS.

"APPAM" DEVELOPMENTS.

ACTIVITY ON ALL FRONTS.

MORE INCENDIARISM IN CANADA.

RUSSIA ECONOMISING.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EFFECTIVE FRENCH ARTILLERY.

A BRAVE AIRMAN.

PARIS, February 6th.
1.15 a.m.

A communiqué states:—French artillery effectively shelled enemy works between Boissons and Rheims, in Champagne, and Lorraine, and between the Aisne and Argonne.

Sergeant Pilot Guynemen attacked a German aeroplane in the Frise district and brought it down in flames. This is the fifth machine felled by Guynemen.

HOSTILE AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

PARIS, February 6th.
12.30 a.m.

A communiqué states:—Enemy artillery was active north and south of La Bassée Canal. Our artillery shelled enemy trenches between the river Inre and the Somme. Hostile aircraft were active about Ypres. Elverdinghe has been re-shelled.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

PARIS, February 6th.
4.25 p.m.

A communiqué states that there is nothing to report.

THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OPERATIONS IN TURKEY.

RELIEF FORCE IN GOOD CONDITION.

LONDON, February 6th.

A correspondent of the British Press at Basra states that on the 2nd inst. the rainy spell had passed and the mud was drying up. The relief force was in good condition, and was now encamped. Apart from the weather, which was comparable to the worst in France in the winter of 1914, the troops had suffered peculiar disabilities. The flat country exposed them to rifle fire at 2,000 yards when attacked. Now, owing to the recent halt, conditions were assimilating to those in France. Communication trenches have been cut, and the operations are at present confined to desultory sniping and artillery fire.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE "APPAM" CASE.

GERMAN CONTENTIONS.

WASHINGTON, February 6th.

The sole question is how long the Appam will be permitted to stay. The Treaty simply provides that Germany's prizes are entitled to come and go freely in American waters. The Germans contend that they can remain indefinitely, pending the action of the German Prize Court.

GERMAN NAVAL DISAFFECTION?

LONDON, February 6th.

It is officially announced in the German newspapers that the Red Eagle has been conferred upon Admiral Pohl, who was appointed a year ago to command the High Sea Fleet in succession to Admiral Ingenohl. Presumably, this indicates that Admiral Pohl has also been removed.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN SCOUTS' GOOD WORK.

TURKS STILL BEING PRESSED.

PETROGRAD, February 6th.

A communiqué states:—A great number of enemy aeroplanes flew over Dvinsk. General Ivanoff's scouts have been engaged in several successful affairs. For example, south of Novolexantz they penetrated gaps in the wire made by our artillery into the zone between the first and second lines of entanglements and attacked and annihilated a strong party of the enemy.

In the Caucasus, despite a snowstorm for several days, with twenty degrees of frost, our troops continue to press the Turks.

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUMANIAN MILITARY CREDIT.

AMSTERDAM, February 6th.

A Bucharest telegram states that the Rumanian Minister of Finance has introduced a Bill authorising a supplementary military credit of 28,000,000 sterling.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY NIGHT ATTACKS REPULSED.

WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

ROME, February 6th.

A communiqué states:—The enemy made two night attacks in a thick fog on the Podgora height, west of Gorizia, and one in the Sugana valley. All were repulsed with considerable enemy losses, and some prisoners were captured.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INCENDIARISM IN CANADA.

FURTHER FIRES.

OTTAWA, February 6th.

A small military uniforms factory has been destroyed by fire, believed to be the work of an incendiary.

A munitions factory at Hespler, Ontario, is reported to be in flames.

SEVERAL ARRESTS.

OTTAWA, February 6th.

There have been several arrests in connection with the fire at the Parliamentary buildings.

DYNAMITE AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, February 6th.

A man attempted to dynamite Victoria Bridge. He was felled by the guards, but escaped.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

A WELCOME ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, February 6th.

An announcement in the Gazette whereby the Chief of the Imperial General Staff will be "responsible for issuing the orders of the Government regarding military operations" is hailed with satisfaction, as extending the powers and privileges of the new chief, Major General Sir W. R. Robertson.

JAPANESE LOAN TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, February 6th.

The Times understands that a Japanese loan of £6,000,000 to Russia is being negotiated.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE "LUSITANIA" DISPUTE.

GERMANY OFFERS REPARATION FOR AMERICAN VICTIMS.

NEW YORK, February 6th.

The Associated Press of Washington states that there is a better outlook for the settlement of the Lusitania dispute. Though the word "illegal," to which Germany objects, is not used in the communication which Count Bernstorff submitted to Mr. Lansing, it is believed to contain words to the effect that the killing of Americans on the Lusitania was without intent on the part of Germany, because the destruction of the liner was an act of reprisal, and Germany agrees that reprisals should not be applied to neutrals. Germany, therefore, regrets that Americans were killed on the Lusitania, and offers reparation in the form of indemnity.

A GERMAN VIEW: SITUATION SERIOUS.

LONDON, February 6th.

M. Zimmerman, the German Foreign Under Secretary, in the course of an interview, stated that Germany positively declines to acquiesce in the American demand that Germany should acknowledge that the sinking of the Lusitania was a violation of International Law. He hoped that America would accept the alternative formula which Count Bernstorff had just presented, omitting reference to illegality. Germany regarded the situation as serious, and was willing to go far to accommodate the United States, but refused to deprive herself of submarine weapons.

WALL STREET APPREHENSIVE.

NEW YORK, February 6th.

Wall Street is apprehensive of the complications with Germany. Values fell sharp on the publication of the statement that Berlin had refused to completely satisfy American demands regarding the Lusitania.

EXPLOSION AT GERMAN ARMS FACTORY.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, February 6th.

According to the German newspapers an explosion at a small arms factory at Halensee, Berlin, killed a workman and injured four others. There was a great deal of damage.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

WELLINGTON, February 6th.

The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward advocates reprisals for the Zeppelin raids on Britain.

ECONOMY IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, February 6th.

The Russian Government have ordered two meat fast-days weekly. A reduction in the soldiers' rations is also proposed.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

TROOPS LEAVING TO ATTACK REBELS.

PEKING, February 6th.

The Third Division troops have left Chungking for the south, and the northern troops have also left Fushun and Luchow in order to attack the rebels at Suifu, in co-operation with the Szechuan troops.

The report that Mongolian rebels are besieging Tatsunfu is officially denied. On the contrary, it is stated that a thousand disbanded troops in outer-Mongolia who looted places in northern Shansha have been dispersed, and that order has been restored in Mongolia.

ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE IN LONDON.

LONDON, February 6th.

Admiral Troubridge has arrived in London from Serbia.

OBITUARY.

RIGHT HON. RUSSELL REA.

LONDON, February 6th.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Russell Rea, P.C., M.P., shipowner and merchant, who has represented South Shields in the Liberal interests since 1910. He was in his 70th year.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

OUTRAGE ON EUROPEAN OVERSEER.

BOUND AND GAGGED BY ARMED GANG.

A gang of about six armed Chinese on Wednesday night entered the quarters of Mr. W. O'Connor, an overseer in the Public Works Department, and bound and gagged Mr. O'Connor and his "boy" so tightly that they were nearly suffocated. The gang rifled the quarters of everything of value and then decamped.

The "boy," who had been tied up to a post, managed to break away and reach Mr. O'Connor, who was lying bound on his bed. The latter fruitlessly tried to undo the gag on the "boy." The "boy" then hobbled away and obtained a knife, with which Mr. O'Connor was able to cut the bonds which held both of them. It is suspected that this outrage was prompted by motives of revenge.

OPIUM REGULATIONS.

The following amendments to the Opium Regulations are notified in the Gazette:—

1. The quantities of prepared opium sold shall be known as Kamshan opium, Hongkong opium, Persian opium, and Dross opium.
2. Kamshan opium shall be sold in tins weighing 3 taels at the rate of \$35 a tin, payable in bank notes.
3. Hongkong opium shall be sold at the rate of \$11.50 a tael, payable in bank notes.
4. Persian opium shall be sold at the rate of \$9 a tael, payable in bank notes.
5. Dross opium shall be sold at the rate of \$4 a tael, payable in bank notes.

CHAIR COOLIES' INSOLENCE.

Complaints of insolent behaviour by ricksha and chair coolies, which were some time ago so frequent, have for several months been conspicuously rare. The lesson of the vigilance of the police and the smart fines imposed by the Magistrate had evidently not been lost on the coolie fraternity.

Two chair coolies, however, by their obstreperous conduct towards a European lady, had to make an appearance before the Magistrate on Saturday. They were charged with demanding more than the legal fare and also with behaving in a disorderly manner.

Inspector Kent said that the lady engaged a chair at Robinson Road and was taken to Messrs. Lane, Crawford's. She gave them 30 cents, but they obstructed her passage into the shop, demanded more money, and used very bad language. Mr. Wicheil, Inspector in the Police Reserve, of the King Edward Hotel, saw the incident and promptly arrested the men.

Defendants said they had been waiting some time. It was raining, and 30 cents did not seem enough. They did not use bad language.

His worship imposed a fine of \$5 on each charge; in default, 14 days' imprisonment.

GO ON WITH THE WAR.

RESOLUTION OF FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

An overwhelming defeat was inflicted at the National Socialist Congress on the Minority, which is in favour of an immediate resumption of pre-war international relations with the German Socialist minority.

The resolution adopted by the party first of all affirms that there can be no durable peace until the political and economic independence of the small martyred nations has been restored, until, in the name of right, the tie which binds France to Alsace-Lorraine and which brutal force alone severed in 1870, has been re-established. The hope is expressed that the Allied Governments will spurn any policy of political annexation and conquest and will hold strictly to the principle of nationalities.

The manifesto reiterates the party dogma in regard to administration, the internationalization of war industries, the abolition of secret diplomacy, and the like, and emphasizes the desire of Socialists to destroy Prussian militarism. It refutes the allegation of the enemy Governments that the Allies seek the destruction of Germany. Neither the political nor her economic destruction, which, in restraining in contempt of the right of a great population, would hurt her into the paroxysms of despair.

Prussian militarism should be compelled to accept the procedure of right, thus obliging it to destroy itself and to renounce its reason to exist. To accomplish this, the manifesto goes on, the Allies must not only achieve victory by arms, but seek the collaboration of peoples, first of whom should be the German people, finally saved from the abominable intoxication into which it has been plunged by its rulers.

The question as to whether the pre-war relations between French and German Socialists should be resumed is next envisaged, but it is emphatically declared that the French Socialist Party could only agree to a resumption on condition that this renewal of relations should not be regarded as a sign of wavering or as a mark of French weakness, and all propaganda in this sense is repudiated.

Finally, the manifesto endorses the words of Mr. Asquith with regard to the submission of peace proposals to Parliament at the earliest opportunity after consultation with the Allies.

"CURSE PAMPHLETS."

GERMANY'S REMARKABLE "LITERATURE OF HATE."

Even if it were possible to procure current newspapers from Germany and copies of the innumerable pamphlets and books published in relation to the war, the average Englishman's ignorance of the enemy's language would prevent him understanding their contents.

Thomas F. A. Smith, however, is familiar with German and has been able to acquire a vast amount of contemporary newspapers and pamphlets, etc. From these he has compiled "What Germany Thinks" (Hutchinson, 6s. net), the quotations in which cover the war from its inception to recent events.

In a chapter on the "literature of hate" he gives the titles and authors of some of the most notable books or pamphlets. "England, the Vampire of Europe," by Count Reventlow.

"England our Enemy in the Past, Present and Future," by Erich von Kahr.

"Down with England," by Admiral Valois.

"England, the Scourge of Humanity," by Dr. Hans Reiss.

"The Annihilation of England's World-Power," by twenty-three authors, including Professor Maclell, Eucken, and Lamprock.

"England's Tyranny and Former Supremacy of the Seas," by Admiral Kirohoff.

"England as Sea-Pirate State," by Dr. Ernst Schulze.

"The Greatest Criminal against Humanity: King Edward VII. of England. A Curse-pamphlet," by Lieut.-Col. R. Wagner.

One chapter is devoted almost entirely from Herman Bahr's "The Blessings of War," in which this passage occurs:—"I am going to pronounce a blessing on this war, the blessing which is on all lips, for we Germans, no matter in what part of the world we are, all bless, bless, and bless again this world war."

It seems that Admiral Valois is particularly inflamed against England. He writes:—"No sacrifice and no effort will be too great for us to drag her from her imagined height into the dust. . . . We are unalterably convinced that England is our mortal enemy, and that all endeavours to find a *modus vivendi* will be in vain. Still, our present naval forces are unequal to the task of overthrowing her."

German war literature, however, has undergone a transformation. Native contempt for the British Army has been replaced, among some writers, by profound respect. Julius Hirsch, a German war correspondent, wrote, in October:—"The commander of a division, with whom I spent the last few days, said to me in a tone of deep conviction: 'Nobody must talk lightly of English soldiers in my presence. Their bravery and the extraordinary courage of English officers compel my admiration. Regimental commanders and staff officers advanced in the first line of their troops. They fight and fall by the side of their men. I saw several high officers killed myself.' Besides, I have heard his Excellency's words confirmed by many of his officers."—Daily Graphic.

HERR BALLIN'S CONFESSIONS.

"THE MAN WHO HAS NO SHARE OF THE SEA."

A remarkable article by Herr Albert Ballin, managing-director of the Hamburg-America Line, on the "freedom of the seas," is translated in the *Daily Telegraph*, from which we quote the following extracts:—

As the scope of the war becomes wider and wider the imagination of the nation, stimulated in proportion, seeks ever new goals, and is even ready to exchange the old principles of our national welfare—principles which have enabled us, from our own resources, to bear the financial burden of the terrible conflict—for the new aim of the war: Berlin—Baghdad! A great and beautiful thought, one that we can certainly cherish and follow out—but a task, nevertheless, which should not be allowed to overshadow the immense interests which point us to our great ocean-going traffic and to our trade beyond the seas.

The men who will some day be entrusted with the duty of drawing up the terms of peace," writes Herr Ballin, "must also devise some sort of assurance that this bloody war will not be followed by an economic war, which would separate the nations still further from one another. Hence the demand for the freedom of the seas once more comes into prominence:—TO OUR COST."

It is true, certainly, that in times of peace the seas were always free; but in war, as we know to-day to our cost, they are governed by the strongest fleet. Means, therefore, must and will be found for assuring the freedom of mercantile traffic by sea, not only in peace, but also in war.

Let us to-day read again with pleasure the Oriental prophecy of our great economist, Friedrich List, who, in a far-seeing moment, held out to us the aim, Berlin—Baghdad! But this prophecy should not be allowed to supersede another prophecy of List's—one that has so profound and luminous an application to our present conditions:—"The sea is the high ground of the earth. The sea is the arena for the nations. The sea is the arena for the display of strength and enterprise of all the nations of the earth, and the cradle of their freedom. The sea is, so to say, the rich village common on which all the economic peoples of the world may turn their herds out to graze. The man who has no share in the sea is therefore excluded from a share in the things and honours of the world God."—the stepchild of our dear Lord God.

TOO POLITE FOR SUSPICION.

BENEVOLENT BLINDNESS OF OUR DIPLOMACY AND ADMINISTRATION.

[BY LORD HEADLEY.]

It will be generally agreed that for any ordinary civilian to give an opinion as to the conduct of our military affairs would be the height of presumption. Accounts furnished by heavily censored reports are altogether inadequate, and no one but an expert and one well acquainted with the localities, can have any right to speak or write on the extremely intricate problems involved.

A FEELING OF UNEASINESS.

The ordinary man in the street can, however, say what he thinks with regard to matters at home, and may criticise, for example, the laxity of the Government with respect to alien enemies and the conduct of our Foreign Office officials. There is no doubt that some underhand influence, though there is a feeling of uneasiness throughout the country, is almost as though Germany is able to get at our plans before we have time to mature them for our own use. Without making any attacks on anybody, I may be allowed to ask one question before going any further. The Germans are very astute and far-seeing; this has been amply proved by their most carefully worked out designs on our commercial, industrial and social life; and it is conceivable that they have not arranged some means of obtaining valuable information from very high quarters in this country, and it is freely stated that the German element is far too prominent in our Civil Service at this particular time.

One writer thus expresses it:—"When, over and over again, our plans go awry because the Germans get early information about them, it is useless for the Government to fight against the disclosure of the existence of German 'connections' in the Civil Service. . . . Has the German Government got a grip on somebody or something, by means of which it is able to defeat our national policy?"

OUR RIGHT TO SUSPECT. We are pouring out our blood and treasure, and it is unbearable to be told that we may not ask questions on subjects such as leakage of intelligence to the enemy, which may mean needless prolongation of the war and an enormous additional loss of our blood and treasure. We have the right to ask questions touching the employment of Germans or of those with German relations in our offices when we are at war with Germany; we have a right to complain if we notice a strong contingent of foreign element in an office of which we are concerned with foreign affairs. If this right is denied to us, and we are not allowed to complain of what we consider indiscreet or injudicious conduct on the part of those we pay for their services, we cannot any longer be considered a free country, and we should feel it not a great hardship to suffer absorption by the German octopus! Shall I be considered either rude or scurrilous if I suggest that it would have been wise to eliminate the German element from all Government offices during the continuance of our war with Germany? Surely I am right in believing that there are capable Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irishmen or Welshmen who could man our Government departments without employing any of enemy blood or connection? It may be all right, but it may be all wrong, and ought we to take any risks of this kind?

TOO MUCH GERMANY. Compare these expressions of opinion:—"The unity and consolidation of all the German nations is essential."—*Kaiser*, August 28th, 1898.

"We aim at reuniting all the Germans to form a solid block."—*Kaiser*, January 3rd, 1899.

"My dearest ambition is to destroy everything that keeps the great German race asunder."—*Kaiser*, October 28th.

"The thing I most desire is to see Germany expand herself overseas and make her beneficent influence, that of a great and civilised nation, felt in the distant parts of the world."—*Lord Haldane*, December 9th, 1911.

No one can accuse us of not taking care that German Kultur and sentiment are well represented in influential circles; but many—very many—of us don't like it at all.

WHO WOULD OBJECT? Some day I shall endeavour to outline a new diplomacy from which all traces of duplicity have been expelled. It shall be a diplomacy especially designed to please the peace-mongers, and to give information to the enemy. It shall aim at thinking no evil and of believing in the goodness of the German heart, and one of its first exploits might be meeting Boy-Ed and Papen at some convenient place on the coast and conducting them to our Foreign Office, where they might be invited to assist our wise men. If this fantastic idea were really adopted, I wonder how many people in England would have the courage of their convictions and boldly say that such a course was dangerous?

AN ETON BOY'S PROPHECY. In 1909 Gareth Hamilton Fletcher, an Eton boy of 15, wrote to his mother:—"Why are we deceived into thinking that Germany really means well to us and is not every day disputing which is the best of many ways of wiping us out of the map without a struggle. We are not really deceived, we only say so because it is a good excuse, and we would rather go and have a game of golf or have a day's hunting. What fools we all are! (Especially myself.) Our only chance is to wake up, and who is going to wake us up? There must be somebody. I wish he would show himself before it is too late. And God grant I may be old enough to fight for my country when the time comes! God help us!"

When the time came he had his wish. First joining the Grenadiers, he was transferred to the Scots Guards, and in February last was reported missing. Later information, says the *Eton College Chronicle*, shows that he has given his life for his country.

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THERAPION No. 2
CURES RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, INFLAMMATIONS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS.
THERAPION No. 3
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THE WAR.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.
LORD ROSEBERY ADVOCATES
REPRISALS.
LONDON, February 4th.
It is understood that the Government
Department, concerned are most active as
a result of the Zeppelin raid.
The War Office at present controls the
defence of London, and the Admiralty the
rest of England. This division is unlikely
to continue.
Letters to the newspapers state that
Zeppelins hung over the coast for a long
time before flying inland.
Lord Rosebery writes:—"We have been
too long passive and patient." He advo-
cates reprisals.

"L19" FALLS INTO THE SEA.
LONDON, February 4th.
The Grimby trawler *King Stephen*,
reporting that the saw early on Wednesday
morning Zeppelin *L19*, with the oars and
part of the envelope submerged. A score
of men were on top of the envelope and
they asked to be taken off, but as the
Zeppelin men outnumbered the trawler's,
the skipper refused and came
straight to Grimby to report.
LONDON, February 4th.
The crew of the trawler, *King Stephen*,
numbering only nine, say that though they
saw only twenty men on the Zeppelin,
they believed there were others, as they
heard the sound of hammering. It is
thought the Zeppelin would float for
several hours.
LONDON, February 4th.
It is stated that *L19* had been previously
reported hit by Dutch gunners, while
passing over the Island of Ameland on
Tuesday. Probably the belated Zeppelin
left England at five o'clock in the morn-
ing. She was possibly then disabled and
Dutch gunners completed her destruction.
"GOTT STRAFE ENGLAND."
LONDON, February 4th.
The crew of the *King Stephen* say
that the men in the Zeppelin offered
money to be rescued, and when the trawler
sailed off they shouted "Gott strafe Eng-
land!"
Two naval vessels have made a complete
search but did not find the Zeppelin. It
is presumed that it has sunk, both wind
and sea having risen.

OFFICIAL DETAILED STATEMENT.
LONDON, February 4th.
The War Office, in a further state-
ment regarding the Zeppelin raid, reports that
26 men, 23 women, and seven children
were killed and 48 men, 46 women, and
seven children injured. Details are given
of the damage done to industrial and
commercial establishments. In order to
show the claim is without foundation that
the economic life and military prepara-
tions of Great Britain can be affected by
promiscuous bomb dropping from airships
wandering in the dark.
One hundred and thirty-three men, of
whom 17 were soldiers, 90 women and 43
children have been killed during the 29
air raids of Great Britain since the out-
break of war.
Serious damage was done in the last
raid to three breweries, three railway
sheds and to a saw engine shed, a tube
factory, a lamp factory, and a black-
smith's shop. Minor damage, such as the
shattering of glass and doors, occurred in
a munition factory, two ironworks, a
crane factory, a harness factory, a railway
grain-shed and in a colliery pumping
station, no docks, granaries, munition
factories or industrial establishments of
any sort were damaged except those men-
tioned. Some fifteen workmen's houses
were demolished and a large number of
small shops and dwelling houses were in-
jured, some seriously, many slightly.
It is announced that such detailed state-
ments as the above will not be issued in
future, as it is inadvisable to inform the
enemy of the results of air attacks. This
statement is given, in the present instance,
because the largest number of airships
that has been employed hitherto was
utilised.
When it is remembered that 1,109
persons perished in the *Lusitania* alone,
the Zeppelin raids, as a means of murder-
ing innocent civilians, must be compara-
tively disappointing to their promoters.

**GERMANY ADMITS LOSS OF THE
"L19."**
AMSTERDAM, February 5th.
A German communiqué admits that the
L19 has not returned. All the investi-
gations of a reconnoitering cruiser have
been fruitless. The communiqué then pro-
ceeds to quote Reuter's account of the loss
of the Zeppelin.

GERMAN RULE IN BELGIUM.
AMSTERDAM, February 4th.
The *Telegraph* announces that a Belgian
was executed on the 4th ult., for war
treason. Others, including women, have
been sentenced to penal servitude for
periods ranging from fifteen to two years.

**KING RECEIVES AUSTRALIA'S
HIGH COMMISSIONER.**
LONDON, February 4th.
The Rt. Hon. A. Fisher, High Com-
missioner for Australia, had a long audi-
ence of the King.

THE CASE OF THE "APPAM."
AMERICA SUPPORTS GERMANY'S
CONTENTION.
WASHINGTON, February 4th.
Sir Gordon Spring Rice has formally
demanded the return of the *Appam* to her
owners.
WASHINGTON, February 4th.
The Government has decided in favour
of the German contention that the Prusso-
American Treaty governs the case of the
Appam, but the interpretation of the terms
of the Treaty remains to be decided.
NEW YORK, February 5th.
The passengers and crew of the *Appam*
have gone to New York.

AN INCENDIARY BOMB.

**CAUSE OF THE GREAT FIRE IN
OTTAWA.**
OTTAWA, February 4th.
The Commons was sitting late last night
when the fire started and took immediate
hold of the inflammable wooden reading-
room and the newspaper files in a con-
tiguous chamber. The latter soon filled
with smoke and flames.
The Hon. Mr. Martin Burrell (Minister
for Agriculture) and Doctor Michael
Clark were badly burned.
The Premier had a narrow escape from
his room. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was
also in his room, escaped more easily,
being nearer the main exit.
The Speaker's niece were overcome by
smoke in the corridor, whether they ran in
their confusion. Two artificers and two
soldiers also reported to have perished.
The library will probably be saved, but
the Parliamentary records are destroyed.

**EVIDENCE MAKES IT CLEAR THAT A POWERFUL
INCENDIARY BOMB WAS EXPLODED IN THE
READING-ROOM, WHICH WAS SPEEDILY TRANS-
FORMED INTO A FLAMING FURNACE. THE FIRE
JOLTED THE VARIETY OF EXTINGUISHERS USED
AND SPREAD INSTANTLY TO THE WHOLE STRUCTURE.
MANY CONDOLENCES HAVE BEEN SENT TO
CANADA, INCLUDING MESSAGES FROM THE KING
AND MR. BONAR LAW.**

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.
OTTAWA, February 5th.
The firemen are still pouring water over
the smoking ruins. The walls are standing,
but the entire structure has been destroyed
except the library and a recently con-
structed porch in the west wing.
The King in his message to the Duke
of Connaught said, "I am grieved to hear
of the deplorable destruction of the noble
pile which I know so well. Please convey
to the Ministers and people of Canada
my sincere sympathy in their great loss."
Mr. Bonar Law telegraphed, "Profound
sympathy grave disaster."

**PARLIAMENT MEETS IN A
MUSEUM.**
OTTAWA, February 5th.
Parliament met in the Victoria Memo-
rial Museum. The Premier during the
course of a speech on the subject of the
fire stated that five people had been killed,
two ladies, Mr. Law, a member of the
House of Commons, the Assistant Clerk to
the Commons, a policeman and a workman.
The Premier and Sir Wilfrid Laurier
both said it was prudent to await investi-
gation before discussing the origin of the
fire.
The sitting was adjourned until Mon-
day.

**DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL
SHOWERS.**
LONDON, February 4th.
The death has occurred of Lieut.-Col.
Herbert Lionel Showers.

**GERMAN-AMERICAN
SENTENCED.**
NEW YORK, February 4th.
The German-American bank clerk named
Schleider, mentioned in a Reuter's cable
in December last, has been sentenced to
three years' imprisonment in a penitentiary
for selling to the Germans information
regarding the shipment of munitions to
the Allies.

THE ITALIAN LOAN.
OVER A HUNDRED MILLIONS
SUBSCRIBED.
ROME, February 5th.
Subscriptions to the National Loan now
amount to 105 millions sterling.

DISAFFECTION IN PORTUGAL.
FREQUENT BOMB OUTRAGES AND
STRIKES.
MADRID, February 4th.
Reports have been received of serious
troubles in Portugal. There are frequent
bomb outrages and strikes in Lisbon and
the surrounding towns. Many troops have
been sent on board of warships and other
troops have gone to the disaffected dis-
tricts.

IN THE CAMEROONS.
MORE ARMED DESERTERS
SURRENDER.
LONDON, February 4th.
Colonel Dobell reports that 68 more
armed deserters from the remnant of the
German forces have surrendered to the
French. More are expected. Strong
French columns are nearing towards the
Spanish frontier.

**SOUTH AFRICAN
UNIVERSITIES.**
CAPETOWN, February 4th.
Bills are published providing for the
establishment of new University headquar-
ters at Pretoria, comprising all the
universities except South African College,
Capetown and Victoria College, Stellen-
bosch, which are constituted separate
universities.

DUTCH INDIES AND AMERICA.
WIRELESS COMMUNICATION
DESIRED.
THE HAGUE, February 4th.
In the debate on Foreign Affairs in the
First Chamber the establishment of wire-
less communication between the Dutch
Indies and America was urged.

EARL CURZON'S SPECIAL MISSION.

**CONFERENCE WITH THE KING OF
THE BELGIANS.**
LONDON, February 5th.
It is officially announced that Earl
Curzon and Sir Douglas Haig have been
deputed to proceed on a special mission
to the King of the Belgians. Earl
Curzon has left England for this purpose.
In connection with Earl Curzon's Mis-
sion it is noteworthy that King Albert's
children have long been staying with the
Curens.

THE "LUSITANIA."
GERMANY'S LATEST NOTES UNDEEN
CONSIDERATION.
WASHINGTON, February 5th.
President Wilson's returned and im-
mediately considered the *Lusitania* case.
Count Bernstorff handed to Mr. Lansing
Germany's latest communication on the
subject.

THE VALUE OF THE MARK.
BREAKDOWN OF GERMAN EXPORT
INDUSTRY.
(Official Telegram from the British
Foreign Office.)
LONDON, February 3rd.

American bankers in London have lately
shown great interest in the depreciation
of German credit in Holland, and, in
view of the increased international im-
portance of American finance, London
speculates more than usual weight to their
judgment. The decline in German credit
in Holland has particular importance
because Holland and Germany, being ad-
joining countries, nothing but a virtual
breakdown of German export industry
could account for the heavy balance of
payments against Germany which is in-
dicated by the latest depreciation in the
value in Holland of cheques drawn on
Berlin. While during the first fourteen
months of the war German currency only
depreciated 14.7 per cent., between
October 1st and December 31st, 1915,
the depreciation increased to 23.7 per cent.
This sudden increase in the rate at which
German credit has declined in a neutral
country where it can best be judged seems
to indicate that Germany's latest military
preparations involved something like a
complete abandonment of any attempt to
maintain productive industry in that
country. Henceforth all Germany's econo-
mic efforts must be made not from wealth
newly produced, but from her capital
already severely diminished by eighteen
months of war.
The following is the average weekly
quotation in Amsterdam of cheques on
Berlin—October 1st, 58.65; October 6th,
59.38; October 15th, 50.10; October 22nd,
49.70; October 29th, 48.50; November 5th,
47.95; November 12th, 45.10; November
19th, 43.00; November 26th, 47.30; De-
cember 3rd, 46.70; December 10th, 45.83;
December 17th, 43.58; December 24th,
43.70; December 31st, 43.35.
In this connection a well-informed news-
paper critic remarks:—"The depreciation
to 23.7 per cent. in the value of the
mark in Amsterdam means that Germany
has to pay more than 140 marks, where-
with the exchange at par, a hundred
marks would have provided the same
amount in Dutch currency for purchases
in Holland. Thus it may be said that
about forty per cent. has been added to
German prices on goods imported from
Holland as a result of currency deprecia-
tion and apart from other causes which
have been operating to raise prices. The
tremendous depreciation in the mark in
Holland, whose frontier is open to imports
from Germany, is proof that German pro-
ductive resources are far from being equal
to providing any margin for export
after meeting war necessities. The view
is held in many quarters that the end of
the war may in all probability bring
about a still greater depreciation in the
value of the mark, for German stocks in
many important raw materials will be
exhausted, and before any export trade
can be resuscitated it will be necessary to
buy and pay for imported materials, a
factor which will further depress the
value of the mark unless loans be obtained
from external sources. That loans will be
obtained without very great difficulty is
unlikely in the bankrupt condition which
the country has already reached, so far as
its ability to meet interest on loans
already raised is concerned."
That the German Authorities recognise
the seriousness of the condition is indi-
cated by the fact that, since the end of
1914 the publication of foreign rates in
German papers has been officially pro-
hibited.

ITALIAN FRONT.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
VIOLENT AUSTRIAN ATTACK
REPULSED.
HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.
ROME, February 5th.

A communiqué states that on Wednesday
night the enemy after damaging the
Italian positions at Coldilana by shovelling
hand grenades, made a violent attack,
which was completely repulsed. The
Italian scouts examined the ground in the
morning unharmed and found that the
enemy had suffered heavy losses.

THE NEAR EAST.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
TURKS EVACUATE.
PETROGRAD, February 5th.

The *Novoye Vremya* states that the Turks
have evacuated Erzerum.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

**THE RAID ON GERMAN
TRENCHES.**
BAYONETS, CLUBS, AND BOMBS.
LONDON, February 4th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters,
describing the raid on the German tren-
ches, briefly mentioned in the British
communiqué, says:—"The night was
dark and misty, and a space of a hundred
and fifty yards of wire entanglement had
been crossed. The German sentry was
bayoneted, and the first intimation of the
raid in the German trenches was the crash
of bombs. Men tumbled out of the dug-
outs, hawling with panic; they were
bayoneted, clubbed and bombed. Some of
the assailants showed a weird taste in
weapons. One insisted on taking a two-
pound hammer, because he was accustomed
to use it at work. The affair lasted only
a few minutes. The raiders were recalled
by a whistle and returned as though they
were on parade. The only casualties were
two men who were devotedly assisting a
wounded comrade on the parapet."

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENTS.
PARIS, February 4th.
A communiqué states there is nothing to
report except reciprocal bombardments in
the Vosges.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE.
LONDON, February 4th.
A communiqué states that our artillery
was active to-day against enemy trenches
between the rivers Aisne and Somme. Our
troops about Elverdinghe were heavily
shelled.

COMPARATIVE QUIETNESS.
PARIS, February 5th.
A communiqué says to-day has been com-
paratively quiet. French heavy guns
shelled an enemy infantry column and
convoys entering Roye. German works in
Champagne, Argonne and Lorraine were
bomarded.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
ITALIAN PORTS BOMBARDED.
ROME, February 4th.

An enemy cruiser and four torpedo boats
bomarded San Vitoche, and Ortona,
and did slight damage. The coast batteries
compelled the squadron to withdraw.

STRAITS OF CORFU CLOSED.
PARIS, February 5th.
The Allies have closed the Straits of
Corfu.

TANK STEAMER SUNK.
DUTCH SEAMEN EXPERIENCE
GERMAN METHODS.
THE HAGUE, February 5th.

The torpedoing of the splendid tank
steamer *Artemis* is a disgraceful
affair. Six German destroyers, bulled
the Dutch steamer all the night long, com-
pelling the captain to steam in all direc-
tions and obey their slightest command.
Then the German commander brutally
said that the *Artemis* had not obeyed
orders and torpedoed her before the crew
could take to the boats.

**THE "FRANZ FISCHER" SUNK
WHILST AT ANCHOR.**
LONDON, February 4th.
It is stated that the *Franz Fischer* was
sunk when anchored.

RUSSIAN FRONT.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
FORTY YARDS OF FLAME.
AUSTRIAN METHODS OF
REPULSING ATTACKS.
PETROGRAD, February 5th.

The Russians have been making further
daring and successful raids. Russian
bombers dispersed enemy working parties
at various points. At one place they dis-
lodged the Austrians from a mine crater,
where they discovered two galleries lead-
ing under the Russian trenches. Both were
destroyed.

The Austrians, south of Dubno, are
using an apparatus projecting forty yards
of flames in order to repulse attacks.

CAMPAIGN IN THE CAUCASUS.
RUSSIANS STILL PURSUING THE
TURKS.
PETROGRAD, February 5th.

A communiqué states that the Russians
continue in pursuit of the enemy in the
Caucasus notwithstanding the shooting of
roads, the rocky country, deep passes and
snowstorms.

SUBMARINE WRECKING BOMB.
A bomb for destroying submarines has
been patented by Dr. Willis Hallcock of
New Jersey, who has been informed by Mr.
Daniels, Secretary of the United States
Navy Department, that a Committee of
Congress is considering the question of
purchasing the invention for the American
Navy.
Dr. Hallcock has refused offers from five
foreign Governments for his invention (says
a Central News New York message), and
is waiting to see what the United States
will do. The bomb, which is said to be
powerful enough to demolish a submarine
if exploded within five hundred feet of it,
is operated by a parachute attachment of
an exceedingly ingenious character.

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY.

Economically, by comparison with other countries, Egypt has so far come through the war with little harm; indeed, its situation is daily becoming healthier. It is not a misrepresentation of the case to say that in spite of some fears as to the cotton crop which were evoked at one time, the country, viewed from the standpoint of the State as well as from that of the individual, is in a far better position than the most pessimistic ever expected. By the time the war is concluded Egypt will be ready to take advantage of the new conditions which it is hoped and expected the era of peace will herald, but it will then be absolutely necessary that the great irrigation and drainage works should be resumed without delay, for on their completion depends the economic development of the country.

Sixteen months of war have left the country untouched economically as well as politically, but it should ever bear in mind that gratitude and gratitude is not a characteristic that we can expect to find evinced towards us on the banks of the Nile. While the experience of the past year has served to confirm the classical reputation of Egypt for staving and recuperative power and has affirmed the pacific character of the masses, it has at the same time shown that it would be unwise to rely too much on a recognition of past benefits alone to carry us through critical periods. The keynote of our policy in Egypt must be the keeping in hand of the *declassé* element, and solicitude for the well-being of the agricultural element, which, thereby, will be enabled to feed the whole of the lower classes, in the backbone of the country politically as well as economically and could easily become the prey of bad influences, were we to neglect it in any way.—*The Times*.

The writ of the Persian Government has long run haltingly in Western Persia. The agents of that Government, the gendarmes, have turned traitor. Fed from Baghdad the German agents have undertaken to subvert the Persian Government and have treated Persia as if it were no longer an independent State.

There will be universal satisfaction at the news that the Russians have fallen on their enemies, and smitten them hip and thigh. We heard some weeks ago that a force, presumably composed of Russians and the Russian-officered gendarmes which has been a powerful factor in maintaining order in the northern provinces, had left to deal with the raiders. How impudent these had grown is apparent from the strength of the force which had been gathered. It is described as consisting of five hundred of the insurgent gendarmes, infantry and cavalry, and twelve hundred German and Turk mercenaries. The force, assembled by the promise of loot with two guns. This combined force was entrenched on the Sultan Bulak Pass, and had been fortifying the position for a fortnight. But it fled in complete disorder from the Russian attack, leaving a great number killed and wounded; the Russians according to the latest advices are vigorously pursuing the defeated raiders. The physical effect of this victory must be very great indeed. The road to Hamadan is now open, and if we know anything of the Russian mind, the defeat of the enemy must rest. The moral effect will be still greater. In Persia, as in all untried Oriental countries, nothing succeeds like success. The German emissaries succeeded in gathering the considerable number of scallagaws who assembled under their motley banner because they stood

for the strongest force in western Persia. They have now hunted against a stronger, and we shall be very much surprised if the non-german section of the crown will not largely melt away. But there will be no peace in Western Persia, and no chance for the central Government to insure respect for its authority until the German agents are turned out of Kermanshah. That is the head centre of the intrigues. We doubt if the Russians will be strong enough to push the German agents out of that city; we must therefore be prepared for a realisation of the pernicious activity which disturbs Persia all last year. For it is unfortunate only to argue that with the benevolent attitude towards the Entente, and genuine desire to observe the pledge of neutrality that has been given, the Persian Government itself has not the power to put the disturbers of the peace in iron.

—Times of India.

mitted to the Government the gross injustice under which officers in His Majesty's Fleet suffer in their pay and allowance. The League holds that in return for the

Mr. P. J. HANNON,	ROBERT YERBURGH,	Water	13	No infer.	high	m	0.25	2.4
General Secretary.	President.			5.16	6.1		not low	water
1st January, 1916.								

100

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Namur Cordillere

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
MANILA	China	8th Feb.
EUROPE (via NAGASAKI)	Atlantic	10th Feb.
AUSTRALIA	Tonga Maru	11th Feb.
...	...	...

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits	Helenus	Monday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suikai	Monday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Taiwan	Monday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
...	...	...

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	9.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Shingau	4.00 P.M.	—
...	...	...

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 5th.
On LONDON:—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/11 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand 1/11 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight 1/11 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months sight 1/11 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight 1/11 1/2
On PARIS:—
Bank Bill, on demand 2/73 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight 2/73 1/2
On HONGKONG:—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/14 1/2
Bank, on demand 1/14 1/2
On CALCUTTA:—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/14 1/2
Bank, on demand 1/14 1/2
On SHANGHAI:—
Bank, at sight 7/31
Private, 30 days sight 7/31
On YOKOHAMA:—
On demand—Pence 9 1/2
On MANILA:—
On demand—Pence 9 1/2
On BATAVIA:—
On demand—Pence 9 1/2
On SINGAPORE:—
On demand—Pence 9 1/2
On SAIGON:—
On demand—Pence 9 1/2
On BANGKOK:—
On demand—Pence 9 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate \$10.25 n.
Gold LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 8—
BAR SILVER, per oz. 27 1/2 d.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With index. Price \$7.50. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong 10th August, 1915.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1916.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON LAST DIV.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	189 1/2, buyers	6 p.a.
China Banking Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$125	all	110 1/2	8 1/2 p.a.
Shanghai and Western Bank, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$4.70, sellers	7 p.a.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$10	—
...	...	...	...	...	...

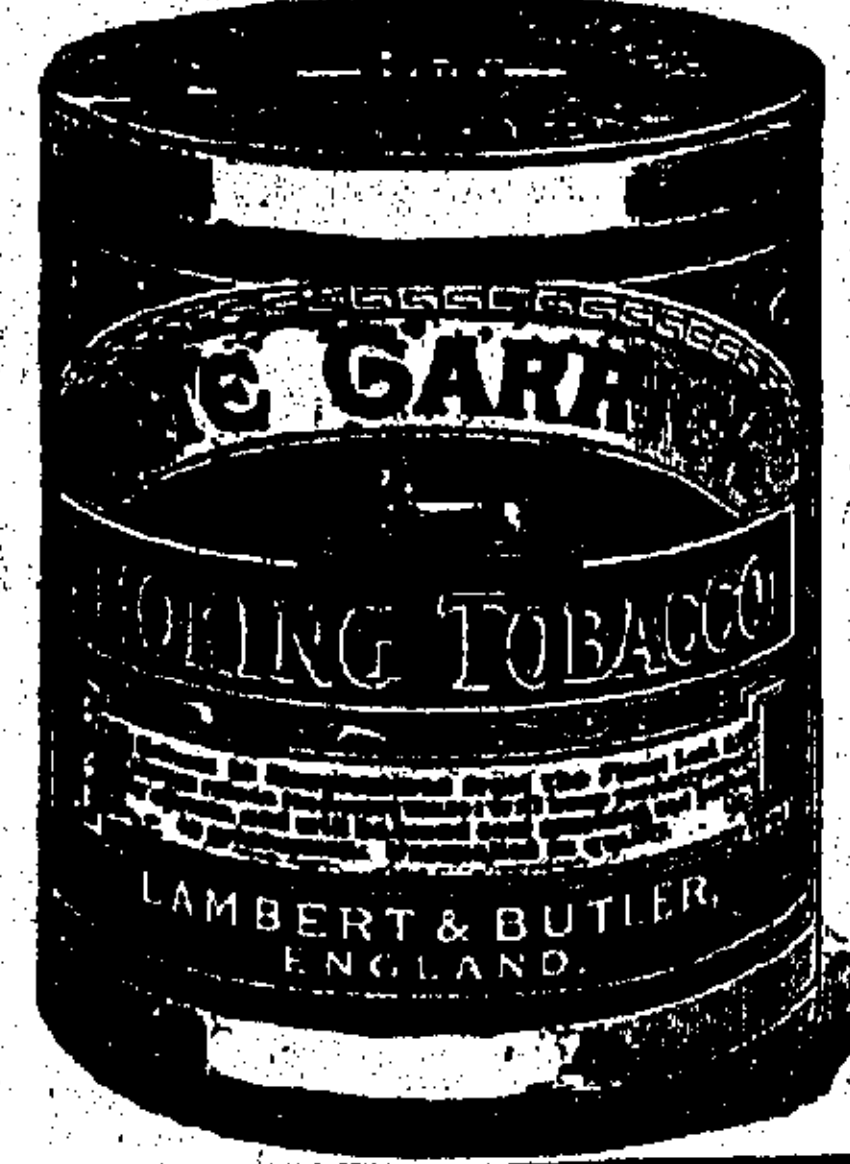
GARRICK CIGARETTES

85 Cents a tin.

HAND-MADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES OF THE BEST QUALITY.

\$1.25 for 1 lb. airtight tin.

\$1.25 for 1 lb. airtight tin.



BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling 9,51,50,000, at—\$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. DODD, Esq. Hon. P. H. HOLYOAK.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. J. A. FLUMMER, Esq.
C. S. GUBBAY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIM.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABBS, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "
N. J. STABBS,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 90,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... " 4,150,000
President: KASUYOSHI YAGI, Esq.
Vice-President: KOUJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
KASUYOSHI YAGI, Esq.
KOUJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Aomori, Fukuoka, Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, etc.

THE BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 16TH APRIL, 1912).
Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wanchow, Hankow, Tientsin, etc.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.
Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000
Subscribed ... " 1,125,000
Paid-up ... " 625,000
Reserve Fund ... " 500,000
BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
WM. DICKSON
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. J. STABBS
Chief Manager
Hongkong, 2nd November 1914.



Hall's Washable Distemper

makes beautiful washable walls. It is applied with a white-wash brush, dries like flat paint, and sets hard as cement. It contains no lead and therefore does not discolour or turn black, nor crack, scale or peel off.

WILLIAM O. JACK & CO., LIMITED.

Sole Agents, South China.

LOANS.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896.	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 350	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 6th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.57	29.91	29.87
Temperature	61	73	65
Humidity	85	84	78
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	5	4	4
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	o	o	o

ON SALE.

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